NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVEN-TION.

First Day's Proceedings. THE Republican National Convention

met in the International Exposition building in Chicago on the 2d, in accordance with the call of the National Republican Committee. The Convention was expected to assemble at high noon, but such was the delay of the delegates and notables in putting in an appearance, aided by incomplete arrangements for the distribution of tickets of admission, that it was fully one o'clock before the vast assemblage was ready for business. At five minutes after one Senator Don Cameron, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, called the Convention to order. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. E. Kittredge, after which Mr. Cameron directed the Secretary to read the call for the assembling of the Convention, and then delivered s short address, counseling harmony and the

nomination of candidates certain to be elect-

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Cam-At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Cameron announced that he had been instructed by the National Committee to place in nomination as Temporary Chairman the Hon. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts. This nomination the Convention approved by a unanimous "aye." Mr. Hoar was received with great applause, and thanked the Convention for their confidence, and indicated and emphasized the issues which distinguish the great parties of the country. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Hoar said that, by direction of the National Committee, he nominated Colonel J. H. Roberts, of Illinois, and C. L. McGee, of Pennsylvania, as Temporary Secretaries; J. H. Roberts, of Illinois, and C. L. McGee, of Pennsylvania, as Temporary Secretaries; Charles W. Clisbee, of Michigan, and James B. Bradwell, of Missouri, as Reading Clerks, and Eugene Davis, of New York, as Stenographer. These nominations were confirmed.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, offered a resolution directing the roll of States and Territories to be called, and that the Chairman of each delegation announce the names of the persons elected to serve on the Committees on Permaelected to serve on the Committees on Permanent Organization, Rules and Order of Business, Credentials and Resolutions. This

resolution was adopted. Mr. McCormick offered a resolution for a call of States and Territories for credentials and notices of contest. 'The resolution was adopted, and the credentials handed to the Committee on Credentials. Notices of contest were given by Alabama, Illinois, Penn-sylvania, Louisiana and Utah. Mr. Logan, of Illinois, offered a resolution

giving seats as spectators to the members of the Veteran Association, which the Convention adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, said that, as
the Convention had been depleted by the
withdrawal of the members belonging to the various Committees, it would be only just and courteous to them to adjourn, and therefore moved that the Convention adjourn to meet at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 3d This motion was seconded by Mr. Hale, of Maine and adopted by the Convention, and

the Convention adjourned.

Second Day's Proceedings.

THE Convention was called to order by Temporary Chairman Hoar at 11:40 a. m. on the 3d, pursuant to adjournment. Rev.

porary Chairman so ruled. Mr. Hale then spoke to the motion, insisting that the Convention was ready for business and could act upon the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization. Mr. Conkling replied, and said the Convention could not properly transact any business until it knew its constituent members. There being no further discussion the motion of Mr. Conkling for a

recess until six p. m. was voted down.

Mr. Joy, of Michigan, sent up a resolution giving the contestants for the disputed seats in the Illinois delegation the right to be heard before the Convention by such counsel as they might select. Mr. Campbell, of West Virginia, moved to table the resolution. Mr. Cassoday, of Wisconsin, raised the point of order that there was no knowledge before the Convention that there was any contest in Illinois, and would not be until the report of the Committee on Credentials was received. The Temporary Chairman decided the point not well taken. Mr. Logan raised the point of order that the Convention was without rules, and could not therefore transact any business, and that it could not adopt

act any business, and that it could not adopt rules until it was permanently organized. This point was also overruled. As the Secretary began to call the roll, Mr. Joy, the mover, withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, moved that the Committee on Permanent Organization be requested to submit its report. There being no objection, the motion was put and declared carried. Mr. Pierson, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, submitted a report recommending as permanent officers of the Convention the following:

PRESIDENT—Hon. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts.

PRESIDENT—Hon. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts.

Schetaries—Colonel J. H. Roberts, of Illinois; C. L. MeGee, of Peunsylvania.

Vice-Presidents—Alabama, James Gillette: Arkansas, H. Robinson: Catifornia, Lleutenant-Governor Mansfield; Colorado, Lafayette Head; Connecticut, Jeremiah Olney; Delaware, Albert Curry; Florida, Sherman Conant; Georgia, S. A. Dannelle; Illinois, John Wentworth: Indiana, Thomas Atkinson; Iowa, J. W. Thompson; Kansas, Simon Matz; Kentucky, General E. H. Hopson; Maine, John R. Bodwell; Maryland, H. J. Brown, Massachusetts, Nathaniel A. Horton; Michigan, Perry Hannah; Minnesota, D. Morrison: Mississippi, B. K. Bruce; Missourl, William J. Terrill; Nebraska, D. A. Lewis: Nevada, C. C. Stevenson; New Hampshire, Judge Joel Eastman; New Jersey, Judson Kilpatrick; New York, Chester A. Arthur; North Carolina, D. H. Starbruck; Ohlo, D. M. Harkness; Oregon, O. P. Tompkins; Pennsylvania, W. C. Moreland; Rhode Island, Isaac M. Potter; South Carolina, W. F. Myers; Tennessee, W. T. Elliott; Texas, W. H. Holland; Vermont, J. G. Mocullough; Virginia, William H. Pleasants; Wiscensin, Philetus Sawyer; West Virginia, J. T. Hoke; Idaho, George L. Shoup; Montana, Robert E. Fisk; Utah, Pressley Denny; Washington, Thomas H. Brentz; Wyoming, W. A. Carter.

Assistant Secretaries.—Alabama, George

tana, Robert E. Fisk; Utah, Pressley Denny; Washington, Thomas H. Brentz; Wyoming, W. A. Carter.

Assistant Secretaries.—Alabama, George Washington; Arkansas, L. J. Barnes; California, E. A. Davis; Colorado, George T. Clark; Connecticut, N. Taylor Baldwin; Delaware, Benjamin Burton; Florida, E. J. Alexander; Georgia, W. W. Brown; Illinois, George M. Brinkerhoff; Indiana, Roscoe O. Hawkins; Iowa, P. W. Llewellen; Kansas, P. Hutchinson; Kentucky, J. R. Puryear; Maine, W. W. Thomas, Jr.; Maryland, John W. Bell; Massachusetts, Charles W. Clifford; Michigan, Morgan Bates; Minnesota, C. F. Kindred; Mississippi, Sam P. Hurst; Nebraska, V. Bierbower; Nevada, J. J. Meiggs; New Hampshire, Dr. Charles H. Murphy; New Jersey, A. P. Condit; New York, John V. Murry; Ohio, H. C. Hedges; Oregon, D. C. Ireland; Pennsylvania, Hamilton Disston; Rhode Island, Horace A. Jenckes; South Carolina, W. A. Haynie; Tennessee, Fred H. Hunt; Texas, George N. Dilley; Vermont, L. B. Croes; Virginia, M. R. De Monte; Wisconsin, George E. Bryant; West Virginia, B. F. McCormick; Idaho, J. W. Brown; Montana, Henry N. Blake; Utah, V. McSilva; Washington, Thomas T. Minor; Wyoming, M. C. Brown.

Mr. Pierson then put the motion on the Montion of the report, and declared it unani-

Mr. Pierson then put the motion on the Mr. Pierson then put the motion of the adoption of the report, and declared it unani-mously adopted. Mr. Hoar was then con-ducted to his seat and introduced as the Per-manent Chairman of the Convention. The Chair then delivered a brief address and declared the Convention permanently organ-

mr. Frye, of Maine, moved that the Committee on Rules and Order of Business be requested to submit its report. Mr. Sharpe, of New York, objected and stated that he had been instructed to prepare a minority report, a duty he had not yet performed, and one

which he would not be able to perform unless more time would not be able to perform unless more time were given him. Mr. Frye said if the Chairman of the Committee on Rules would say that it was agreed to give the minority an opportunity to express their views he would not press the motion. Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, hereupon arose and said the Committee had decided that it ought not to make its report until after the report of the Committee on Credentials had been presented. No yote had been taken on the request of the minority for an opportunity to present their views. He thought, however, that cour-

their views. He thought, however, that courtesy and good faith required that the opportunity desired by the minority should be given them. At this point Mr. Frye withdrew his motion and moved that the Convention take a recess until five o'clock.

Mr. Conkling congratulated the Maine delegation upon the happy deliverance from all their afflictions, and sarcastically referred to the vast amount of business that had been transacted. transacted through their opposition to his motion for a recess earlier in the day. Mr. Frye returned thanks to the gentleman from New York for his kindly congratulation.

The motion for a recess prevailed, and the Convention stood adjourned until five

At twenty minutes after five the Convention

reassembled.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, moved that the Committee on Rules and Order of Business be requested to hand in their report. Mr. Logan made a speech, in which he urged that the motion be withdrawn, or that its further consideration be postponed. Mr. Henderson supported the motion, and asked why delay was sought. A running debate followed, in which Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Messrs. White and Hamilton, of Kentucky, Mr. Sharpe and Mr. Garfield participated. At its conclusion, Mr. Sharpe is oved as a substitute for the pending motion that the Committee on Credentials be instructed to make its report. Mr. Garfield and structed to make its report. Mr. Garfield and Mr. Conkling spoke to the question, and at the conclusion of their remarks the roll was called, resulting in the defeat of the substitute by ayes, 318; noes, 406, leaving the motion pending that the Committee on Rules be requested to submit its report.

At this point Mr. Brandagee, of Connecticut, in the interest of harmony and peace, moved to temporarily table the pending resolution, and the Convention so voted. Mr. Metcalfe, of Illinois, moved that the Convention and th tion adjourn until ten o'clock a. m. on the 4th. The motion prevailed, and the Convention stood adjourned.

Third Day's Proceedings.

THE Convention reassembled on the morning of the 4th, pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order a little before eleven o'clock. Rev. Dr. Little, of Chicago, offered

Mr. Conkling offered a resolution declaring

nominee; and that no man should hold a

it to be the sense of the Convention that ev-

ery member of it is bound in honor to support

seat who is not ready so to agree, and moved

its adoption. Mr. Hale said that a Republican Convention did not need to be instructed in its underlying duty, which was, after nom-inating its candidate, to elect him over the Democratic candidate. Mr. Brandagee, of Connecticut, did not think such a resolu-tion needed advocacy in a Republi-can Convention and to emphasize the vote demanded a call of the States. The Chair thought it unnecessary to call the roll on the demand of a single delegate, and directed a viva voce vote. The vote was taken, and the Chair declared the resolution adopted. There being still demands for a call of the roll, the Chair directed the sense of the Convention to be taken on the question. The Convention voted by a large ma-jority that the roll-be called, and it was called with the following result: Yeas, 719; nays, 3. Mr. Conkling offered a resolution declar-ing that delegates who voted "no" had foron the 3d, pursuant to adjournment. Rev. Dr. Noble, of Chicago, was introduced and offered prayer.

Mr. Conkling inquired of the Temporary Chairman when the Committee on Credentials would be ready to report, and was answered not before four p. m. Mr. Conkling thereupon moved that the Convention take a recess until six p. m. M. Hale made the point of order that a resolution to adjourn to a time certain was debatable, and the Temporary Chairman so ruled. Mr. Hale then ments as a representative of his State. He certified to the genuineness of his Republicanism. Mr. Brandagee suggested that the resolution be modified so as to allow the offending delegates to remain in the hall and offending delegates to remain in the hall and see how unanimous the Convention could be. He would instruct the Secretary, however, not to call their names or allow them to participate in the results of the Convention, Mr. McCormick, of West Virginia, one of the recalcitrant delegates, announced his intention to vote for the nominee of the Convention, but said he voted as he did as a matter of principle. He was a consistent Republican, had served in the army for two years, and during the campaign of 1876 had made more than one hundred campaign speeches where the gentleman of New York had made only one. Mr. Young (colored), of Tennesonly one. Mr. Young (colored), of Tennes-see, thought if a Southern man hadn't the pluck to stand firm on the smallest question of Republicanism, he was unworthy to stand among his fellows. Mr. Campbell said that, when Fred Douglass came to Wheeling to speak, after the war, he introduced him to the audience. He mentioned this to show the quality of his Republicanism. Mr. Garfield feared that the Convention was about to commit a fatal error, and asked Mr. Conkling to withdraw the resolution. Mr. Pixley, of California, moved that the resolution be laid on the table. As that the resolution be laid on the table. As the Secretary commenced to call the roll on the motion to table, Mr. Conkling withdrew the resolution. Mr. Campbell then congratu-lated Mr. Conkling upon the success which had attended his efforts. Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, moved that the Committee on Credentials be instructed to

make their report, and the motion unani-mously prevailed. mously prevailed.

The Committee on Credentials not being in the hall, Mr. Sewell moved the Committee on Rules and Order of Business be instructed to report, with the understanding that no action be taken on their report until after the report of the Committee on Credentials, and the Convention so ordered. Mr. Garfield, the Chairman of the Committee, then submitted

the following rules:

Rule 1. The Convention shall consist of a number of delegates from each State equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and two delegates from each Territory and two from the District of Columbia.

each Territory and two from the District of Columbia.

2. The rules of the House of Representatives shall be the rules of this Convention so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the following rules:

3. When the previous question shall be demanded by a majority of the delegates from any State, and the demand seconded by two or more States, and the call sustained by a majority of the Convention, the question shall then be proceded with and disposed of according to the rules of the House of Representatives in similar cases.

sentatives in similar cases.

4. Upon all subjects before the Convention the States shall be called in alphabetical order, and next the Territories and District of Columbia.

and next the Territories and District of Columbia.

5. The report of the Committee on Credentials shall be disposed of before the report of the Committee on Resolutions is acted upon; and the report of the Committee on Resolutions shall be disposed of before the Convention proceeds to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President.

6. When a majority of the delegates of any two States shall demand that a vote be recorded, the same shall be taken by States, Territories and the District of Columbia, the Secretary calling the roll of the States and Territories and the District of Columbia in the order heretofore stated.

7. In making the nomination for President and Vice-President, in no case shall the cast-

7. In making the nomination for President and Vice-President, in no case shall the calling of the roll be dispensed with. When it shall appear that any candidate shall have received a majority of the votes cast the President of the Convention shall amounce the question to be: Shall the nomination of the candidate be made unanimous? But if no candidate shall have received a majority of the votes, the Chair shall direct the vote to be again taken, which shall be repeated until some candidate shall have received a majority of the votes cast; and where any State has announced its vote it shall so stand until the ballot is announced, unless in case of numerical error.

ballot is announced, unless in case of numerical error.

8. In the record of the votes by States, the vote of each State, Territory and the District of Columbia shall be announced by the Chairman shall be announced by the Chairman shall announce the number of votes cast for any candidate or for or against any proposition; but, if exception is taken by any delegate to the National Convention. Both amendments were accepted by Mr. Gardield and adopted by the Convention, and the Executive Departments of the Legislative with the Executive Departments of the Convention and that Congress shall so legislate that fit and that Congress shall so legislate t

shall direct the roll of members of such delegation to be called and the result recorded in accordance with the votes individually given.

9. No member shall speak mo e than once upon the same question, nor longer than five minutes, unless by eave of the convention. except that delegates presenting the name of a candidate shall te a lowed ten minutes in presenting the name of such candidate.

10. A National Repuriean Committee shall be appointed, to consist of one member from each State, Territory and District represented in this Convention. The roll shall be called, and the delegation from each State, Territory and District represented in this convention.

man, a person to act as member of such Committee.

11. All resolutions relating to the platform shall be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

The minority of the Committee submitted a report recommending the adoption of the following as a substitute for Rule 8:

In the record of the votes by States, the vote of each State, Territory and the District of Columbia shall be announced by the Chairman; and in case the votes of any State, Territory or the District of Columbia shall be divided, the Chairman shall announce the number of votes cast for any candidate or for or against any cast for any candidate or for or against any

According to the understanding no action was takenon the reports at that time, and the Convention awaited the appearance of the

Committee on Credentials.

After a delay of about an hour the report of the majority was presented. of the majority was presented by Mr. Conger, of Michigan, recommending the admission of the Warmoth delegation from Louisiana, and the exclusion of the Beattie delegation; the admission of James T. Rapier as gation; the admission of James I. Kapier as delegate from the Fourth Alabama District; the admission of Messrs. Smith and Warner as delegates from the Seventh Alabama District, in place of the sitting members; the admission of the contesting delegates from the First. Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth. Thirteenth and Seventeenth Illinois Districts and the retaining teenth Illinois Districts, and the retention of the sitting delegates from the Second Illinois District; the retention of the four delegatesat large from Illinois; the admission of the con-testing delegates from the Second and Third Kansas Districts; the retention of the sit-ting members from the Ninth and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Districts; the retention of the sitting members from the Third. West Vir-ginia District, and the retention of the sitting delegates from Utah. Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, presented a minority report opposing the admission of Mr. Rapier as delegate from the Third Alabama District, and Messrs. Smith and Warner as delegates from the Seventh Alabama District; the retention of the sitting delegates from the Illinois Districts, and generally opposing the conclusions of the majority. Mr. Conger proposed that the consideration of the reports be taken up in the order indicated in the majority report.

Mr. Cessna thought it would be better
to adopt those parts of the report
on which there was substantial accord,
and so moved. These were the Louisiana cases; the question of delegates-atlarge from Ellipsis the Second District of large from Illinois, the Second District of Illinois, the Ninth and Nineteenth Districts of Pennsylvania, and the Kansas case. Mr. Sharpe moved to amend by striking from the majority report so much as referred to the delegates-at-large from Illinois, and the Convention so voted. The motion to adopt so much of the majority report as the Committee unanimously approved was then carried. The Alabama cases were then taken up. Mr. Clayton moved to amend by substituting the report of the minority for that of the

the report of the minority for that of the majority.

At this time, on motion of Mr. Bruce, of Missispip, the Convention took a recess until seven p. m.

At 7:30 o'clock the Convention reassembled and entered upon the further consideration of the Alabama case. Mr. Harrison, of Indiana, moved that forty minutes be devoted to the discussion of the case, and it was so ordered. The question then recurring on the motion of Mr. Clayton to substitute the minority report for the majority report, a debate arose in which Messrs Turner, of Alabama, Hill, of Mississippi, Tracy, of New York, Bateman, of Ohio, Conger, Farr, of Michigan, Hicks, of Florida, Boutwell, Dorsey, of Arkansas, and others participated, and at the conclusion the roll was called with the following result: Yeas, 306; nays, 449; so the motion to substitute was defeated. The report of the majority in the Alabama cases was then adopted by a along mere Yole.

which Messry, Turner, of Alabama, Hill, of Mississiph, Tracy, of New York, Bateman, of Ohio, Conger, Farr, of Michigan, Hicks, of Washington, D. C., offered prayer, Mr. of Northern Michigan, Hicks, of the Michigan, Hicks, of the Michigan, Hicks, of the Michigan, Hicks, of Ohio, Conger, Farr, of Michigan, Hicks, of the Michigan, Hicks, of Washington, D. C., offered prayer, Mr. and Ohio, Conger, Farr, of the Michigan, D. C., offered prayer, Mr. Boutwell more of the majority report was the Michigan, Hicks, of the Michigan, Hill, Mr. Alabam, Alab

Third west Virginia District was then considered. Mr. Clayton moved to substitute the report of the minority for that of the majority. After a lengthy debate, the substitute was adopted by a vote of 417 yeas to 330 nays. In the Utah case, also, Mr. Clayton moved to substitute the minority report for the majority report, and, after d-bate, the motion prevailed, and the substitute was adopted by yeas 426, nays 312, and the report of the Comyeas 426, nays 312, and the report of the Com-mittee on Credentials, as amended, was adopt od by a viva voce vote.

The Convention then entered upon the con-

ideration of the report of the Committee or Rules and Order of Business, and Mr. Garfield moved its adoption. The majority and minority reports were read.

Mr. Sharpe moved the adoption of a resolution that the Convention proceed immediately to ballot for candidates proceed immediately to ballot for candidates or President of the United States, and that one speech of fifteen minutes be allowed for the presentation of each candidate and ten minutes to second each nomination, the roll of States to be called at the end of the nominating speeches, as a substitute for the majority report. Mr. Sewell moved to table the substitute, but on the suggestion of the Chair that the whole subject would lie on the substitute, but on the suggestion of the Chair that the whole subject would lie on the table if the motion prevailed, withdrew it. After debate, the roll was called on the motion of Mr. Sharpe, and it was defeated by yeas 276, nays 479. Mr. Boutwell moved to add to Rule 10 a clause directing the National Committee to prescribe a method or methods for the election of delegates to the National Convention to be held in 1884, to announce the same to the country, and to issue a call for that Convention in conformity therewith. Mr. Butterworth moved to add a proviso that such method or methods shall include the securing to the several Congressional districts the right to elect their gressional districts the right to elect their own delegates to the National Convention. Both amendments were accepted by Mr. Garfield and adopted by the Convention, and the report, as amended, was adopted by a viva

by adding a resolution adopting the declara-tion of President Hayes in favor of the thorough, radical and complete reform of the Civil Service. This amendment was discussed at considerable length and finally adopted. The resolutions, as amended, were then adopted by a west roce vote. The following

is the platform: The Republican party, in National Conven-tion assembled, at the end of twenty years since the Federal Government was first com-mitted to its charge, submits to the people of the United States this brief report of its ad-

the United States this brief report of its administration:

It suppressed a rebellion which had armed nearly a million of mes to subvert the National authority. It reconstructed the Union of States, with freedom instead of slavery as its corner-stone. It transformed 4,00,000 human beings from the likeness of things to the rank of citizens. It relieved Congress from the infamous work of hunting fugitive slaves, and charged it to see that slavery did not exist; it has raised the value of our paper currency from thirty-eight per cent. to the parof gold. It has restored, upon a solid basis, payment in coin of all National obligations, and has given us a currency absolutely good and equal in every part of our extended country. It has lifted the credit of the Nation from the point where six-per-cent, bonds sold at 86 to where four-per-cent, bonds are eagerly sought at a premium.

Under its administration reliways have inmium.
Under its administration railways have in-

creased from \$1,000 miles in 1860 to more than 82,000 miles in 1879. Our foreign trade has in-creased from \$700,000,000 to \$1,150,000,000 in the creased from \$700,000,000 to \$1,150,000,000 in the same time, and our exports, which were \$20,000,000 less than our imports in 1860, were \$284,000,000 more than our imports in 1879. Without resorting to loans it has, since the war closed, defrayed the ordinary expenses of Government besides the accruing interest on the public debt, and has disbursed annually more than \$30,000,000 for soldiers' and sailors' pensions. It has paid \$880,000,000 of the public debt, and, by refunding the belance at 1 wer rates, h is reduced the innual interest charge from nearly duced the innual interest charge from nearly \$150,000,000 tales than \$50,000,000. At the industries of the country have revived in or is in demand, wages have increased and throughout the entire country there is evithroughout the entire country there is evidence of a coming prosperity grea er than we have ever enjoyed. Upon this reco d the Be sublican party asks for the contin ed considence and sup, o t of the people and this Convention sub nits for their approval the following state cent of the principles and puposes which will ont nue to guide and inspire its efforts:

its effor.s:

1. We affirm that the work of the Republican party for the last twenty years has been such as to commend it to the favor of the Na-tion; that the fruits of the costly victories tion; that the fruits of the costly victories which we have achieved through immense difficulties should be preserved; that the peace regained should be cherished; that the Union should be perpetuated, and that the liberties secured to this generation should be transmitted undiminished to future generations; that the order established and the costlete could be very real should never ished to future generations; that the order es-tablished and the credit sequired should never be impaired; that the pensions promised should be paid; that the debt so much reduced should be extinguished by the full payment of every dollar thereof; that the reviving indus-tries should be further promoted, and that the commerce already so great should be steadily

encouraged.

2. The Constitution of the United States is a 2. The Constitution of the United States is a supreme law, and not a mere contract. Out of confederated States it made a sovereign Nation. Some powers are denied to the Nation, while others are denied to the States, but the boundary between the powers delegated and those reserved is to be determined by the National, and not by the State, tribunais.

3. The work of popular education is one left to the care of the several States, but it is the duty of the National Government to aid that work to the extent of its constitutional ability.

Nationality, personal freedom and individual equality.

9. The equal, and steady, and complete enforcement of the laws, and the protection of all our citizens in the enjoyment of all privileges and immunity guaranteed by the Constitution, are the first duties of the Nation.

16. The dangers of a "Solid South" can only be averted by a faithful performance of every promise which the Nation has made to the citizen. The execution of the laws, and the punishment of all those who violate them, are the only safe methods by which an enduring peace can be secured and genuine prosperity established throughout the South. Whatever promises the Nation makes the Nation must perform. A Nation cannot with safety relegate this duty to the States. The "Solid South" must be divided by the peaceful agencies of the ballot, and all honest opinions must there find free expression. To this end the honest voter must be protected against terrorism, violence or fraud.

11. And we affirm it to be the duty and the purpose of the Republican party to use all legitimate means to restore all the States of this Union to the most perfect harmony which may be possible, and we submit to the practical, sensible people of these United States to say whether it would not be dangerous to the dearest interests of our country at this time to surrender the administration of the National Government to a party which seeks to overthrow the existing policy underwhich we are so prosperous, and thus bring dist ust and confusion where there is now order, confidence and hope.

12. The Republican party, adhering to the principles affirmed by its last National Convention of respect for the constitutional rules governing appointments to office, adopts the declaration of President Hayes that the reform of the Civil Service should be thorough, radical, and complete. To this end it demands the co-operation of the Legislative with the Executive Departments of the Government, and that Congress shall so legislate that fitness, shall admit to the public service.

The Conve

wood taken from the home of Abraham Lincoln and the handle from a tree upon the Mount Vernon estate, and presenting the same to the Chairman of the Convention.

The roll of States was called for the announcement of the National Committee, with the followin result:

Alabama, Poul Strobach; Arkansas S. W. Forsey; Chlifornia, Horace Davis; colorado, John L. Routt; Connecticut, Marshall Jewell; Delaware, Cnris Febrger; Florida, William W. Hicks: Georgis, James D. Deveaux; Ininois, John A. Logan; Indiana, Joh; C. New; Iowa, John S. Runnels; Kanssa, John A. Mart n; Kentucky, W. O. Bradley; Lousiana, Henry C. Warmoth; Maine, William P. Frye; Maryland, James A. Gary; Missachusetts, John M. Forbes: Michigan, James H. Stone; Minnesta, E. M. Sabin; Missis-ippi, George C. Mcaee; Missouri, Chauncey I. Filiey; Nebraska, James W. Dawes; Nevada, John W. Mackey; New Hampshire, W. E. Chandler; New Jersey, George A. Hulsey; New York, Thomas C. Platt; North Carolina, W. A. Canady; Ohio, W. C. Cooper; Oregon, D. C. Ireland; Pennsylvania, J. Don Cameron; Rhode Island, William A. Pierce; South Carolina, Samuel Lee; Tennessee, William Rule; Texas, —; Vermont, George W. Hooker; Virginia, Samuel L. Jones; West Virginia; John W. Mason; Wisconsin, Ellihu Enos; Arizona, R. C. McCormick; Dakota, —; District of Columbia, L. Jones; West Virginia; John W. Mason; Wisconsin, Ellihu Enos; Arizona, R. C. McCormick; Dakota, —; District of Columbia, were passed over, temporarily. The list as presented was then adopted. A resolution was adopted giving to State, Territorial and District Central Committees the right to fill vacancies in the National Committees caused by death, resignation or otherwise.

The roll of States was then called for Presidential nominations. Mr. James F. Joy

by death, resignation or otherwise.

The roll of States was then called for Presidential nominations. Mr. James F. Joy (Mich.) nominated James G. Blaine, of Maine, and Mr. Rixlev (Cal.) seconded the nomination: E. F. Drake, of Minnesota, nominated William Windom, of that State; there was no second; Mr. Conkling nominated U. S. Grant, of Illinois, and Mr. Braslley (Ky.) seconded the nomination; Mr. Garfield nominated John Sherman, of Ohio, and Mr. Elliott (S. C.) seconded the nomination; Mr. Billings (Vt.) nominated George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, and John E. Sanborn (Mass.) seconded the nomination; Mr. Cassody (Wis.) nominated E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, and Mr. Brandagee (Conn.) seconded the nomination. It being nearly midnight the Convention adjourned to meet at ten o'clock Monday morning, June 7.

A Curious Insect.

"Don't catch that bumble-bee in your fingers—it will sting you," said a by-stander to a dentist with scientific proelivities who resides in the country. "Not a bit of danger," said the doctor; "the fact is, that fellow is not a bee at all, only a fly made to resemble the bumble-bee very closely, but differing therefrom in some point, easily detected by any one with a slight knowledge of insects. He is a very formida-ble fellow among the smaller insects, devouring great numbers of them, but altogether incapable of injury to man. In fact he is one of the beneficial kind, because he destroys whole hecatombs of insects during his short lifetime. You see I handle it without injury. It is a born fraud, made to represent bumble-bees for two reasons: because its victims do not expect to be eaten by the honey-loving bumble-bees, and its ene-mies are frightened away by fear of the terrible business end of that insect. There are many such cases of mimicry in the insect world. It belongs to the genus laphira." "How do you distinguish them from bees?" "Easy enough. Bees have always four wings. This fellow, you see, has only two. That gives him away. He is a fly sure to the few who know that, but a terrible bumbie-bee to all the rest."—N. Y. World.

Indian Rain-Makers.

in gay attire. Some of our people were present, who informed us that they had gathered for the purpose of 'making it rain.' We halted to see what next. Two elderly men retired a short distance, and they appeared to be mumwas profound stillness while the fish was being consumed. There was more mumbling and other strange ceremonies going on when we resumed our journey. It rained that night."

THE Florida Mirror is happy over the discovery that the saw palmetto, or low palmetto, a plant which is found largey in Florida and other Southern States, can be made into very va'uable paper. It says: "The patentee has succeeded in manufacturing an article of palmetto parchment as strong, firm, pliable and much smoother than that made of skins. We have a specimen which can be washed, rubbed and manipulated like cloth without injury to the writing. It can be manufactured at a price which will enable all documents for which parchment is used to be written upon it, and introduce its general use for conveyances, land-office receipts, etc. The most important feature of the use of the palmetto for paper is that it will yield sixty per cent. of its weight in paper product." A company has been formed and will proceed to start mills for the manufacture of the article.

-A correspondent of Harper's Weekly having seen an item of a postal card s trip around the world in 127 days, writes as follows: "I have a card that made the journey in 117 days. It bears the following postmarks: Mailed at Peekskill, June 4, 1879; London, June Peekskill, June 4, 1879; London, June 16; Paris, June 17; Alexandria, Egypt, July 2; Cairo, July 2; Suez, July 3; Sea P. O., July 4; Calcutta, July 17; Singapore to Hong-Kong, August 3; San Francisco, September 20; Omaha & Pacific Railroad P. O., September 25; and it arrived back at Peekskill on September 29 making 117 days." 29, making 117 days".

-The greatest feat in the way of rapid railway making is said to be that of Sir R. Temple in the late Afghan campaign. One hundred and thirty miles of railway was constructed in 101

A Long-Felt Want Supplied.

In these days of labor saving schieve-ment, invention follows invention in such quick and continuous succession, that not only is it difficult to keep pace with the record, but seemingly the most startling announcements are received with as little emotion as would be excited by the report that another asteroid had been discovered, or that another bank eashier had spontaneously departed for Europe in company with a few hundred thousand dollars saved from

the depositors. But to the year of grace 1880 and the fortunate town of Stratford in Connecticut, belong the honor of presenting the world with what may be truly called one of the most important inventions of the age. This boon to humanity is nothing less than a breech-loading pipe, which can be discharged and reloaded

which can be discharged and reloaded without relighting.

As with all radical improvements in mechanics, we presume that this "pipe of peace," as it may well be called, is the result of sudden inspiration after tedious years spent in loading and unleading lighting and relighting the loading, lighting and relighting the ephemeral and inconstant pipe that has made life a burden to so many smokers since first the incense of the weed gentle was wafted toward the blue dome of heaven. A moment's reflec-tion will suggest to the most trivial what a beneficent invention this un-known genius has vouchsafed to a wait-ing world. Let us think of it a little. Estimating that it requires, say, six minutes to fill a pipe,—and this is under rather than over the time generally allotted to that service, as we have been informed by smokers whose reputation for veracity has never been questioned,
—and that the average smoker fills his
pipe twelve times a day, the amount of
valuable time spent in this hitherto
necessary operation is alarming to contemplate. In one day, seventy-two minutes, or one hour and twelve minutes, are now given to it. Five hundred and four minutes of each week, or eight hours and twenty-four minutes, are required to replenish the pipe. The time thus occupied amounts in one year to 26,208 minutes, equivalent to eighteen days, four hours and forty-eight min-utes; in ten years, to 262,080 minutes, or just 182 days, or two days over six calendar months. In fifty years of smoking, we find that 1,311,400 minutes have been lost to the smoker in prepar-

ing his pipe for action.

In other words, 910 days, or two years and six calendar months, have been actually wasted. In one hundred years-and a century of smoking is no uncommon thing, if we may believe the biographies of the several hundred coachmen that were left to mourn his loss when the Father of his country departed hence—the figures are utterly astounding. Pipe-filling has stolen from the centenarian's fleeting years 2,622,800 minutes! This is equivalent to 1,820 days, or within four days of five years!

It will be noticed in the above calculation that no account has been taken of the time consumed in unloading or in lighting. Rejecting from our com-putation those smokers who never un-load a pipe—those whose deprayed taste makes them as content with ashes as with tobacco-and it is safe to say people and the Creeks," says the Cherokee Advocate, "they had them in all the tribes. Many years ago we were returning home from a journey, and at the ford of the Illinois River, seven miles from town, we found a large gathering of Creek Indians, those that then lived below Park Hill. They were in gay attire. Some of our people were "Speaking of rain-makers among our | that at least half an hour per diem is Always excepting the native of the Emerald Isle, whose superior attain-ments in pipe lighting are known and recognized wherever winds blow and tobacco is smoked, it is safe to say that every pipeful of tobacco requires on an average three matches to begin with. In addition to these, before the pipeful bling prayers, we presume conjuring is the name for it, but after some time a fire was made on the bank, when these two conjurers gave an order and a matches to each. Now the burning of fourteen matches to each pipeful would exhaust young man plunged into the river, the river was very deep, and when he came up he had a blue cat-fish in his hand, which was taken by one of the two old which was taken by one of the two old day spent in the profitless task of scratching matches. But the matter of scratching matches. But the matter of the control of the young man plunged into the river; the at the least seven minutes. Multiply river was very deep, and when he came this by twelve and we have forty-two time is not the only question involved. Estimating the smokers in the United States at 1,000,000, the twelve pipes that each smokes per day destroys 156,000,000 matches; in one year, 56,-940,000,000; in thirty years, 170,820,000 matches! No wonder our timber lands are fast becoming exhausted! Well for us that this priceless invention has stepped in in time to prevent an utter denudation of our once forest-covered land!

> We are not informed as to the details of this breech-loading pipe; but the mere fact that it has been invented gives such transcendent joy that we have no room for curiosity as to how the summum bonum is brought about. Sufficient unto the day is the glory thereof.—Boston Transcript.

The Unit Rule.

"What's this unit rule the politicians talk about?" asked Jones of Colonel Solon yesterday. "It's this way," said the Colonel. "If you approve of the unit rule, you vote to have every man vote the same way every time. It's mighty convenient, as you'll see if you ever get on a delegation. I was on one wunst an' we had the unit rule resolution solid, so when I sez, 'I vote the delegation tak' suthin',' of course they all had to vote the same way, an' no-body could dissent an' I don't b'live they would nuther if the rule hadn't been in force. But it makes it more solid, yer see, an' yer chairman can have the hull sum put down on the slate easier'n he could if we war all divided an' was takin' drinks with every other candidate. 'Sides, yer see, one candidate can't come in an ask jest one or two up fer a drink, fur it wouldn't do any good, becoz of the unit rule; so he'll have to ask the whole caboodle an' no favor."

-A novel umbrella handle has a set of ivory tablets inclosed in it. A touch of the finger presses them out for use when desired, the most convenient memorandum book possible.

—Joel Grubbs, of Russellville, Ky., who is ninety-eight years old, frequent-ly walks to Buena Vista Springs, a dis-